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**The Outlook in Ireland**

The decision of the Unionist Council at Belfast to participate in the forthcoming Irish convention would be significant enough if the settlement of Ireland were only, or even mainly, a matter of reconciling the Covenanters and Home Rulers. But it is very well known to every one to-day—except possibly a few English Liberals and some well-meaning reconcilers in this country—that the opposition of Ulster to a Parliament in Dublin is a secondary consideration in respect of the difficulties that have arisen in the last two or three years.  
The Sinn Féin group are resolved to have nothing to do with the conference and will hear of no proposal to establish any form of government within the empire. We have no way of determining their strength exactly, but two recent elections have demonstrated their power in an unmistakable way. A conference in which they have no part will be of questionable value, and should it fail their hands will undoubtedly be strengthened.  
Opposition to the government's proposal is moreover not confined to the followers of Sinn Féin; all the republican element join in it. To them the differences between Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond are utterly insignificant, for in their eyes both leaders are mere Imperialists whose aims do not in any way concern them. If they have any leaning it is in favor of the Unionist, because of his consistency and personal force. Mr. Redmond's efforts they regard with indifference, not to say derision. Supposing this republican group to be as powerful as recent events seem to indicate, nothing could be more futile than a mere patching up of the quarrel between Northeast Ulster and Nationalist Ireland.  
An agreement between the old factions might possibly result in the creation of a party too powerful for the extremists who favor complete separation from Great Britain. But we have no way of telling how widespread the demand for separation is to-day or of estimating the relative value of the several forces tending toward it. Even in discussing the Sinn Féin movement there is generally a great deal of confusion, and it is not commonly recognized that the rising of 1916 was in large measure an outcome of the activities of a group of Syndicalists.  
It may be recalled that after the Easter outbreak Jim Larkin, the Labor agitator, was openly resentful of the credit commonly assigned to the Sinn Féin faction,

It offended his vanity that he, as chief of the Syndicalists, had not received sufficient praise for the enterprise. Not that he did not admire the Sinn Féin idealists, but that he felt they were made too much of in comparison with the group in which he was the most eminent figure.  
Nor has he ever hesitated to express his scorn for them as practical reformers. "In the Sinn Féin," he said but the other day, "are expressed the spiritual aspirations of the Irish people; as for their economics, however, they belong to the fifteenth century. From the working class and Socialist point of view the Sinn Féin's economic theories are ridiculous."  
In the light of all these differences Ireland the action of the Unionist Council cannot be regarded as of decisive importance.

**Not a German Apologist**

If the exodus—voluntary and forced—from the Socialist party continues, there will be more distinction in being an ex-Socialist than in remaining a member of the organization. Mr. Charles Edward Russell, the latest member to be expelled, may be deemed a bad Socialist by the people who control the machine, but he will be deemed a pretty good American for doing his duty as he sees it in the present crisis and for refusing to accept the dictation of political bosses whose words and actions are un-American, whatever their motives may be.  
The machinery of the Socialist party is being used in America to do Germany's work, whether those who run it are conscious of the fact or unconscious, as Mr. John Spargo charitably prefers to believe. That machinery is particularly and peculiarly adapted for the purpose. No other political party has so powerful a steam roller. No other political party undertakes to dictate, by party rule, whether a member shall take public office and the terms on which he shall hold it. No other organization undertakes to substitute the party rules as interpreted and applied by a party committee for the conscience and oath of office of a member. Tweed and Croker, Mark Hanna and Platt would have given their eye-teeth for one-tenth the power the party committee—the machine—asserts.  
The expulsion of a man like Russell and the resignation of a man like Spargo leave the Socialist machine here stripped bare and discredited. It is just as well. There should be here as elsewhere a distinct cleavage between those who believe they cannot be good internationalists without being first and always opponents of autocracy and those "internationalists" whose views and expressions are merely the repetition of the German government's assertions, explanations and apologies.

**Fish in the Sea**

It is always pleasant reading that the Bureau of Fisheries turns out. It probably does no particular harm to anybody and it certainly does none to the rare and estimable inhabitants of the sea whom it recommends for food. We know this latter fact by experiment. To-day it is the whale, the roast beef of old ocean, and no fish that is suggested; then it was the succulent grayfish, alias dogfish, costing but a few cents a pound and urged upon the American people as a perfect substitute for costly provender. A careful search of markets hereabout failed to find anybody, fish man, grocer man, delicatessen man, who had ever seen the off hind fin of a dogfish up for sale.  
Whale meat has been marketed on the Pacific Coast, it seems. But in our ignorant East the whale has never come within hailing distance of a bill of fare. So we refuse to become unduly excited or shout "Thar she blows" or spend yet our prospective savings from the use of this perfect substitute for beef. Fish in the sea can make excellent reading in a government bulletin, but they are mighty thin pickings for a hungry nation.

**Dangerous Law**

It is to be regretted that Governor Whitman signed the Lawson bill relaxing the restrictions of the tenement house law as to three-family tenements. In his message explaining his approval of the measure the Governor says it "provides ample safeguards for the health and safety of tenants. Such construction and alterations will tend to check congestion in the City of New York and will provide safe and sanitary accommodations at rentals which people in needy or moderate circumstances can afford to pay."  
Those were the arguments used in favor of the bill by the real estate and financial interests backing it when it was under consideration by the Legislature. They did not represent the point of view of the Health Commissioner and the Tenement House Commissioner of the City of New York. Those officials held directly the opposite view. They protested against passage of the bill as detrimental to the health and safety of the prospective tenants and prejudicial to the welfare of the city at large. Those arguments did not represent the point of view of the Health Commissioner of Buffalo. He protested so vigorously against the measure that the legislators amended it to exempt Buffalo from its provisions, leaving them to apply only to this city. The result is that the lawmakers adopted, and Governor Whitman has made law, a bill affecting this city which was considered so dangerous and detrimental to Buffalo that the legislators would not impose its provisions on that city. They have acted to permit here a type of construction and alteration of tenements which the two city officials most concerned with administration in the tenement field—the Health Commissioner and the Tenement House Commissioner—have said was objectionable and dangerous.  
Without much doubt the constitutional validity of this law will be tested on certain technical grounds. Its overthrow in the courts, while saving this city from the evils so feared under its operation, would not, however, relieve the Legislature and the Governor from responsibility

for the enactment of what experts and public officials have condemned as an unwise and dangerous measure.

**The Price of a Name**

Some of the worst absurdities of consensuorship and the art market were brought out clearly in the recent action in which the eminent New York collector, Mr. H. E. Huntington, claimed damages for breach of warranty from a firm of picture dealers in London. The art critics are again exposed to the derision of the inexpert—for on this occasion their positive opinions were suddenly reversed on evidence that could not be disputed—and yet it cannot be said that they made a worse exhibition of themselves than their sworn enemies, the professional painters.  
Sir William Richmond, one of the most scornful and inveterate haters of critics, was among the painters who testified that the picture in dispute was assuredly a genuine Romney. And he went much further than any of the mere critics, solemnly declaring that "if God Almighty told him that it had not been painted by Romney he would have contradicted him." None of the critics was quite so firmly convinced as all that. For the rest both critics and painters were pretty evenly divided for and against Romney's authorship. "To tell you the honest truth," said the producer of many popular Pictures of the Year, "we artists don't think much of the art critics," and he was right. Yet without the assistance of a certain set of journeymen critics it is difficult to believe that artists of his type would ever have any reputation at all. Romney himself would surely have squirmed at the thought of being thrown in with him under the common label of "we artists."

The classification is manifestly unsatisfactory, for among the experts who testified we find not a few painters. Some of them had sense enough long ago to recognize their limitations; others, like the gentleman who talked of "we artists," still continue to practise picture making as a profession, but though they probably earn more money than the others there is really no reason in the world why their opinions on the work of real artists should be taken more seriously. Is it not about time to abolish this purely artificial distinction in consensuorship?  
As to the real occasion of the trial, it had nothing at all to do with art. The question was not whether the picture was good, but whether, good or bad, it was done by Romney. The dealers, it seems, paid \$5,000 odd for it, and concluding it was a very fine Romney, fixed the price at \$500,000. It was at that price that Mr. Huntington bought it, and he was apparently perfectly well satisfied with his bargain until a year or two later he "formed the view," as his counsel said, that it was painted by some one else.  
Now, if he had paid for the picture on the strength of its looks this would not have mattered in the least. But prices are not fixed in that way. As far as it is possible to judge by the expert testimony in court, the picture apart from the name was worth something in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Hence, it may be concluded that the price of the name was \$498,000. The rule that applies to a dog is reversed in the case of a picture, and it seems still to be doubtful whether any of the national galleries will hang this one, though the name of the real author, Ozias Humphry, is not a bad one. In Germany the question might be settled in a more satisfactory way, for it will be remembered that after one of their greatest connoisseurs bought a work by a fourth-rate English artist under the delusion that he was acquiring a priceless Leonardo, and after it had been conclusively proved that it was nothing but a worthless mid-Victorian counterfeit, the Prussian government decided that it was nevertheless officially a Leonardo and must continue so in spite of all facts.

**Driving the Idle to Work**

Among the war laws of West Virginia is one which requires every able-bodied male resident of the state between the ages of sixteen and sixty to engage habitually and regularly in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation or employment whereby he may produce or earn sufficient to support himself and those legally dependent upon him.  
By this law able-bodied residents, except students during school terms, who fail to be so engaged at least thirty-six hours a week shall be held to be vagrants and guilty of misdemeanor. On conviction, they shall be fined not more than \$100 for each offence or set to work for not more than sixty days on the roads or some other public work. One-half the fair valuation of the vagrant's labor shall be paid to his dependents, but, if he has no one legally dependent on him, no payment shall be made on account of his labor.  
The most interesting feature of this law, however, is its provision for the idle rich. The law decrees that in no case shall the possession by the accused of money, property or income sufficient to support himself and his dependents be a defence to any prosecution.

**The Last Hail**

I am so weary of the land!  
I sail would go  
Beyond this narrow strip of sand,  
Where wild winds blow.  
To feel again the spindrift drive  
Full in my face,  
To smell the sea, to be alive  
A little space.  
The bows plunge low, the white wake cuts  
The furrowed deep;  
The dim and dull horizon shuts  
Its eyes in sleep.  
The decks slant down to meet the sea—  
They rise and fall.  
O in the weltering foam to be,  
And end it all!  
For I could leap across the rail,  
Unseen, unknown  
In the black night, and send a hail  
To Death alone.  
And Death would come from out the dark,  
And I should go  
Forever in a spectral barque,  
Where wild winds blow.  
EDWARD FULLER.

**Respect for Red Cross**

**Its Emblem and Uniform Are Too Frequently Misused**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In the last month or so I have observed, both in city and suburbs, instances of misuse of the Red Cross insignia which is so offensive to thinking people that some measures should be taken by the Red Cross to stop it.  
At the recent Actors' Fund fair some members of the theatrical profession were selling cosmetics and other beauty producing concoctions, garbed in Red Cross uniforms, for no other reason than that they rather liked themselves in it, and on several occasions I have seen young women promenading the avenue wearing millinery deliberately designed to resemble the Red Cross headgear, and not lacking the cross itself.  
It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that any woman so lacking in respect would be of no use in a Red Cross workshop if by any chance or accident she should wander in.  
Sweet young things who fancy themselves in the cap and apron have not been modest in the photographer's studio, and we are regaled every Sunday in the Magazine sections with portraits of Miss This or That so garbed, and one wonders if the work they do in the cause is proportionate to their vanity.  
In fairness to the thousands of devoted women who are doing the work of the Red Cross and who put on their uniform every day without the aid of a mirror, and in a spirit of respect, if not of reverence, for the tremendous task the society has undertaken, let us show a little respect, if not reverence, for their emblem.  
CITIZEN.  
New York, June 10, 1917.

**"Will Japan Fight Russia?"**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Please accept my congratulations on your publication, in yesterday's issue, of Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke's spirited article showing the absurdity of the rumor that Japan will enter upon a land-grabbing war against Russia in case the latter refuses to accede to the full war demands of the Allies. I have seen few contributed articles of political analysis so readable and so informative.  
Beyond a doubt the rumor that London persuaded Tokio to threaten the new democracy with war in order to enforce conformity of aims has produced a painful impression in America. It suggests that other famous threat in which the Duke of Brunswick, in 1792, called upon the young French Revolution to restore its king to absolute power upon pain of seeing Paris razed to the ground. It was this threat that consolidated the radical forces in Paris and turned the constitutional Revolution into the Reign of Terror. There is every reason to believe that the same thing might happen in Russia.  
There are plenty of reasons against the use of threats and force to persuade Russia to drop her extreme "no annexation" program. But the all-sufficient one is that the threat tend to throw Russia straight into the arms of Germany. Besides, there is a vast amount of silent, liberal opinion in this country which is only too ready to suspect that reactionary forces have influence in London. It will help to keep the Allied record clear in the mind of liberal America if Russia, however bizarre some of her actions may seem, is treated as one of the family of nations and not as a child.  
HIRAM KELLY MODERWELL.  
New York, June 7, 1917.

**Discrimination Against Women**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It is very gratifying to read in your issue of June 9 your editorial on "Free Night Colleges for Women." The fact that women have attended the night courses at Hunter College at all is noteworthy, aside from the matter of expense, inasmuch as no incentive to self-improvement is offered to any woman in that field of activity which is usually regarded as peculiarly hers.  
The Department of Education of this city has systematically closed to women the higher teaching and supervising positions. The principalship of Erasmus Hall High School went to a man, although a well qualified woman had for years assisted the late principal in his long periods of absence. Now, again, a man has been nominated for the principalship of the Julia Richman High School, a girls' school named for a woman district superintendent whose record of service was admittedly distinguished. The vacancy caused by her death was filled by a man, although two women candidates, who had been associated with Miss Richman and were familiar with her work, were available.  
This list of discriminations against women could be multiplied many times. You will understand, therefore, how greatly your position in regard to equal opportunities for men and women is appreciated.  
AMELIA WOHLFARTH,  
President Association of Women High School Teachers.  
New York, June 10, 1917.

**Unite Socialists Against Germany**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: The working of the minds of some of the members of the Socialist party is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary individual. Assuming their motives are not pro-German, what advantage to the cause can they hope for by aiding German autocracy to gain its ends?  
Whether they realize it or not, that is exactly what they are doing by their obstructive tactics.  
It seems to me they would be doing far better work if they started a campaign to unite the socialist and labor elements of America, and Allied countries and neutrals also, in a declaration to the workers of Germany and Austria that unless they refuse to support their governments in prosecuting the war the workers of America and other countries would after the war proclaim a boycott against German and Austrian goods, refusing to handle and transport all raw materials and manufactured articles of those countries.  
A. J. SKINNER.  
Boston, June 10, 1917.

**For News from Germany**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: With sad feeling read Mr. Schwarzschild's proposal to establish personal communication with Germany. I am of German descent, my folks living there. My only desire (also my father's and mother's) was to see each other once more and settle certain business questions. Last week I received a letter from Enschede, Holland, without marks or signature, that my mother is dead and my father very ill. I don't know whether it's true or not. It's an awful feeling not to know what to do. There should be a way for humanity's sake to get news like this in a lawful way where you're sure of it.  
Brooklyn, June 7, 1917.  
R. MEUZEL.

**Lost: a Million Volunteers**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I was scouting around for some time, first with a camera, then a telescope and later on I added a compound microscope to my outfit, but as yet have not been able to find any trace of "Bryan's Million Volunteers," or even their camping place. Have you seen or heard of them?  
I. P. GARDNER.  
Roscoe, N. Y., June 7, 1917.

**Carranza's Neutrality Ruins Mexico**

**By Refusing to Co-operate with the United States He Has Lost a Golden Opportunity**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Recent reports from Mexico relate that the natural unrest of the Mexicans is being dangerously aggravated by the attempts of the Constitutionalists to enforce the provisions of the new constitution, providing as it does for the confiscation of the property of churches and foreigners and containing many other radical and unjust provisions. The people at large undoubtedly regard the self-constituted heads of the Constitutionalists as incompetent and self-serving; the leaders, however, are apparently exerting every energy to enforce their doctrine that anything that is not authorized and approved by them is not patriotic.  
All this adds to the condition of natural unrest, increasing rapidly, as it no doubt is, and will continue to do so long as an ill-advised and unjust constitution is being forced upon the people by the Constitutionalists and their soldiers, who do not represent more than 1 per cent of the population. These conditions, unfortunate as they are, have been rendered more dangerous by the Constitutionalists' position of neutrality in the world war. The Mexican people realize that if Mexico is neutral to the troubles of the United States the United States will be neutral to the troubles of Mexico; and neutrality will be fatal to the hope which all patriotic Mexicans had that peace and prosperity might be restored within the near future.

**Field for German Plots**

As a neutral state Mexico will inevitably be ground for the culture of German plots, and the recent overtures made by the Kaiser to Mexico and Japan furnish the best evidence of this. The German plot to overthrow the American government, which unfortunately exist in some parts of Mexico, and attempt to bring on a state of war between Mexico and the United States for the purpose of causing the United States to consume valuable time and divert men and treasure in that direction, thus attempting to prevent the overwhelming strength of your stupendous resources being thrown into the balance in Europe.  
The Mexican people know that Carranza owes everything and all to the United States. They can not and should not understand why he chooses to decree neutrality, which is tantamount at this time to hostility. They realize, furthermore, that Carranza has neglected and even perverted an opportunity to reciprocate for favors too numerous to mention, bestowed upon him and his party during the last few years. All thinking Mexicans appreciate that without material assistance from the United States neither peace nor prosperity can obtain in Mexico. Even in the prosperous days of President Diaz Mexico was obliged to import from the United States corn, sugar, machinery, foodstuffs and many other necessities of life. Mexico cannot obtain the necessities now, as the United States will not supply neutrals while her allies are in need.

**Financial Help Needed**

It is equally true that Mexico as a neutral cannot derive the great and all-important benefit which would accrue from a substantial loan from the United States, which might and probably would have been made if Mexico had chosen to become an ally of the United States and put at your disposal and the disposal of the Entente her ports, her oil fields and her other resources. It is difficult to conceive how any government in the present time Mexican money is a deceit and a reproach, and it can have no value either at home or abroad until the finances of the country are improved, which necessarily means a substantial loan from some friendly government. As the matter stands, poor, exhausted, bleeding, weeping Mexico is doomed to suffer from hunger, sickness and misery, although at the very door of the richest country in the world, just because of the stupidity, the utter incapacity, of a group of men calling themselves patriots, who have

**Volpi Pictures Genuine**

**Denial Made That Any of Them Were Forgeries**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In the Magazine section of The Tribune of Sunday, June 3, there appeared an article which does a serious injury to the interests of Professor Commendatore Elia Volpi, now in Italy.  
Ingeniously woven in with accounts of how pictures are faked and innocent purchasers deceived, there is told how a Mr. Jackson Johnson, of St. Louis, purchased at the Volpi sale held at the American Art Galleries two portraits, one attributed to Peter Paul Rubens and the other to Anthony Van Dyck, and these portraits constitute the only illustrations of the article, which is entitled "An Inside View of the Old-Master Business."  
The article also states that Jackson Johnson, on the authority of one Martin Hofer, an expert, has proclaimed these pictures to be forgeries.  
Now, the name of Jackson Johnson does not appear in the list of purchasers in the Volpi sale, the portraits in question having been purchased by Warwick House, Ltd., a firm of antique dealers, of which Mr. Martin Hofer is either one or an employee thereof, and Mr. Martin Hofer himself is the one who examined these pictures before and bought them at the sale.  
These facts alone should prove that the suit of Jackson Johnson has not been brought in good faith, but for ulterior motives. In point of fact, nothing but an attachment has been started, and this upon the ground of Professor Volpi being a non-resident and out of the country.  
I have been approached with a proposition to settle this matter for the few thousand dollars involved, but with Professor Volpi it is a matter of his reputation and not of money. He will establish not only his own reputation as an expert but by reason of the long pedigree of the two pictures in question that they are what he represented them to be.  
CESARE A. GUGLIEMMETTI,  
Representative of Professor Volpi in New York.  
New York, June 9, 1917.

**Ausable Valley Subscribes**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: There seems to be some criticism of farmers for not buying more liberally of the Liberty Loan. It should be remembered that much of the farmer's surplus is going into the soil in the form of tremendously increased cost of seed and competent labor. However, let it be recorded that the Putnam Grange of Essex County, New York, has unanimously voted to subscribe to the Liberty Loan to the extent of its resources.  
W. W. SCHERMEHORN,  
Master of Ausable Valley Grange of Keeseville, N. Y., June 8, 1917.

**The Junior Plattsburg**

**Lake Champlain Camp Defends Its Use of the Name**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: To-day you published conspicuously in your editorial page a letter signed by Mr. Frederic N. Watriss for the "Executive Committee of the Junior Division of the United States," claiming the exclusive right to use the term "Junior Plattsburg," and that the use of that name by The Junior Plattsburg, Inc., the company of which I am president, is likely to mislead. I ask you to publish with equal prominence this correction of the facts.  
The name of last year's Plum Island institution, which Mr. Watriss and his associates represent, was not Junior Plattsburg, and so far as I can learn it was never so advertised or claimed until after the incorporation of my company. The literature and letter-heads are headed "Military Training Camps Association of the United States, Junior Division." In a letter addressed to me, dated May 21, Mr. Watriss and his associates called it "The Fort Terry Camp, 1916 at Plum Island," and not "Junior Plattsburg." In another letter from Mr. Watriss, dated May 23, he said: "Some 10,000 applications for enrolment had been received, when we were notified by Secretary Baker that because of the participation of the United States in the European war the War Department would be unable to provide us with the necessary equipment as before, and that because of this fact and of the possibility that the officers necessary for instruction could not be detailed for that purpose the camps would have to be abandoned." This answers the proposition that the Plum Island institution will have the support of the War Department this year.  
The Plum Island camp was more than three hundred miles from Plattsburg. On the other hand, the camp of The Junior Plattsburg, Inc., the company of which I am president, is located at Lake Champlain, about eight miles from Plattsburg, in the town of Champlain.

**Allies and Friends**

If Carranza were a statesman of only ordinary attainment, he would have understood that no nation of the Americas could isolate itself from the other nations. Each nation in the Western Hemisphere must be ready and willing at all times to lend a helping hand, as each individual is his brother's keeper, and by this time Mexico should have pledged hearty cooperation to the United States. Carranza by so doing would have placed Mexico in good company. The result would have been very gratifying. Besides having the satisfaction of having performed a bountiful duty, the Mexican people would have been lavishly compensated by the United States for any sacrifice they might have made, and there can be no doubt but that the United States would have been anxious to have loaned Mexico sufficient millions to put Mexico on her feet again, and thus automatically eliminate any thought of intervention. Both nations would to-day be living together as allies and would be cementing a real bond of friendship.  
It causes true Mexicans chagrin and sorrow to be forced to acknowledge that the Mexican government, which has received such beneficent favors from the United States, cannot better understand American ideals and American altruism or Mexico's position in the world.  
Let President Carranza make the preposterous assumption, if he will, that Germany will prevail. Can Germany finance Mexico? Can Germany subsidize Mexico? German exhaustion answers the latter. If Carranza had no sense of gratitude or humanity a purely utilitarian motive should prompt him to see that the path of Mexico lies with that of the United States.  
I regard Carranza's attitude an opportunity lost to Mexico forever. We never had, we will never have again, such an opportunity to finance and redeem Mexico at once. Carranza's neutrality is an irreparable calamity to my country.  
EMETERIO DE LA GARZA, Jr.  
New York, June 7, 1917.

**A Consumer's Cry**

**Food Prices Mounting and No Official Brings Relief**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In your paper of Sunday, the 10th, is a list of food prices. If weakfish is sold in the city at 3 cents a pound, as there quoted, and I pay, as I did on Friday, 20 cents a pound, who gets the difference, wholesaler or retailer, or is it fifty-fifty? Seventeen cents a pound—some profit!  
Is there no one to look after the interests of the consumer, who is "bled white" in every direction, until one is almost in despair, not knowing what to do or which way to turn for relief?  
We are importuned by nation and state and city to come forward and do our bit to save the country, and are robbed right and left by some one. Who? What are our officials doing besides talking? We had the promise, by Mr. Dillon, I think it was, of loose milk at 8 cents a quart for April 1, same to be bought in grocery and butcher stores. This was promised some time in February of this year, and when April came along, "nothing doing!"  
WILLIAM R. TAYLOR.  
New York, June 10, 1917.

**In Plain English**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: When the Germans murdered our men, women and babies on the Lusitania they at once became our enemies. The only way to deal with an enemy is to conquer him or die in the attempt.  
We are now in war, and it's time for everybody living in this country to stand up and be counted. If this country is good enough to live in it's good enough to fight for. We have too many enemies within, and to them plain English should be spoken. They must either help to defend our country or be shot down in grocery and butcher stores. This is plain English.  
In plain English our soldiers are taught to obey the word of command. If our boys who are going to the front to battle for humanity must obey, why not all of us? Henceforth let us be told to do our duty—in plain English.  
C. W. BEISER.  
Brooklyn, June 10, 1917.

**An Atrocious Evil**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It was certainly most refreshing a few days ago when in New York to read the editorial of June 4 on the periodical publishers' subsidy. Of all of the conditions in our government that come to my attention, the one which seems to me to be the most atrociously evil is the second-class rate of postage.  
The publishers' association controlling the magazines and newspapers have tremendous power for influencing public sentiment. They abuse this power by perpetuating a condition which may have been excusable when it began some thirty or forty years ago, but which under present conditions demands correction.  
B. F. AFFLECK.  
Chicago, June 9, 1917.

**The Junior Plattsburg**

**Lake Champlain Camp Defends Its Use of the Name**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: To-day you published conspicuously in your editorial page a letter signed by Mr. Frederic N. Watriss for the "Executive Committee of the Junior Division of the United States," claiming the exclusive right to use the term "Junior Plattsburg," and that the use of that name by The Junior Plattsburg, Inc., the company of which I am president, is likely to mislead. I ask you to publish with equal prominence this correction of the facts.  
The name of last year's Plum Island institution, which Mr. Watriss and his associates represent, was not Junior Plattsburg, and so far as I can learn it was never so advertised or claimed until after the incorporation of my company. The literature and letter-heads are headed "Military Training Camps Association of the United States, Junior Division." In a letter addressed to me, dated May 21, Mr. Watriss and his associates called it "The Fort Terry Camp, 1916 at Plum Island," and not "Junior Plattsburg." In another letter from Mr. Watriss, dated May 23, he said: "Some 10,000 applications for enrolment had been received, when we were notified by Secretary Baker that because of the participation of the United States in the European war the War Department would be unable to provide us with the necessary equipment as before, and that because of this fact and of the possibility that the officers necessary for instruction could not be detailed for that purpose the camps would have to be abandoned." This answers the proposition that the Plum Island institution will have the support of the War Department this year.  
The Plum Island camp was more than three hundred miles from Plattsburg. On the other hand, the camp of The Junior Plattsburg, Inc., the company of which I am president, is located at Lake Champlain, about eight miles from Plattsburg, in the town of Champlain.

**Allies and Friends**

If Carranza were a statesman of only ordinary attainment, he would have understood that no nation of the Americas could isolate itself from the other nations. Each nation in the Western Hemisphere must be ready and willing at all times to lend a helping hand, as each individual is his brother's keeper, and by this time Mexico should have pledged hearty cooperation to the United States. Carranza by so doing would have placed Mexico in good company. The result would have been very gratifying. Besides having the satisfaction of having performed a bountiful duty, the Mexican people would have been lavishly compensated by the United States for any sacrifice they might have made, and there can be no doubt but that the United States would have been anxious to have loaned Mexico sufficient millions to put Mexico on her feet again, and thus automatically eliminate any thought of intervention. Both nations would to-day be living together as allies and would be cementing a real bond of friendship.  
It causes true Mexicans chagrin and sorrow to be forced to acknowledge that the Mexican government, which has received such beneficent favors from the United States, cannot better understand American ideals and American altruism or Mexico's position in the world.  
Let President Carranza make the preposterous assumption, if he will, that Germany will prevail. Can Germany finance Mexico? Can Germany subsidize Mexico? German exhaustion answers the latter. If Carranza had no sense of gratitude or humanity a purely utilitarian motive should prompt him to see that the path of Mexico lies with that of the United States.  
I regard Carranza's attitude an opportunity lost to Mexico forever. We never had, we will never have again, such an opportunity to finance and redeem Mexico at once. Carranza's neutrality is an irreparable calamity to my country.  
EMETERIO DE LA GARZA, Jr.  
New York, June 7, 1917.

**A Prophet in His Own Country**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." M. Clemenceau's open letter is worthy of a prompt and sympathetic reply. It voices a situation which should have been recognized by "the powers that be" in charge of the nation's honor.  
Day after day, and all day long, we gratefully laud Lafayette. Since we can feel the inestimable value of his personal offering, why can it not be appreciated that Roosevelt would render an equal service in his offer to France? And, although his services and France to his own country are so great, yet by young Lafayette's words, the time of his coming, a man can only give his best—his all.  
What would have been said of France had she thought Lafayette's action too romantic? Lafayette's fame was won by coming here. Roosevelt is already won. The delay in his coming—for he will surely go—reflects small credit on those who detain him, without being able to substitute equal service.  
Let the voice of the nation bid him go, speed, and the power of the nation will be felt in his helping to destroy the vampire that threatens the civilization and the life of the world.  
C. B. A.  
New York, May 31, 1917.

**"A Mass of Rubbish"**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Presumably the fact that we submitted without a murmur to the very necessary Federal registration is the reason why we are about to be pestered again, this time by a totally unnecessary nuisance, the state census. The suffering public is to be made to answer, above their heads, the most personal and intimate questions as a result of the latest antics of our opera bouffe state legislators.  
It would seem that at a time like this better use might be found for the ten million pieces of expensive white paper that must be used and for the labor of the thousands of clerks necessary to compile the gigantic mass of rubbish.  
Of course, it is all balderdash to say that this registration will serve any useful purpose. The result will merely be a mass of forgotten and those responsible for it will turn their hands to some new fiasco.  
ALEXANDER FRASER.  
New York, June 10, 1917.

**Relief Corps of Veterans**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: There must be in the five boroughs of New York City a number of "relief agents" of the United States Sanitary Commission who served their country in the Civil War. To be sure, most of them must be seventy years or older, but all are undoubtedly willing, and some are able, to serve their country in this war, if their services can be utilized.  
Would there be an incentive for others to do their share of service if these veterans are willing to do theirs?  
I write this in the hope that these veterans will send me their names and addresses, looking to some sort of an organization, which in some way can be of assistance to the Red Cross, the recognized agency for relief work.  
JEROME WALKER, R. D.,  
Relief Agent, United States Sanitary Commission, 1864-68, 30th St. C. Hospital, 402 Third Street, Brooklyn, June 8, 1917.